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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY.

The seventy-sixth scientific session of the Academy was held at the New Century Drawing Room, Philadelphia, on the evening of December 13, 1901. The subject of the evening's discussion was Reciprocity. After calling the meeting to order Professor Lindsay, the president of the Academy, introduced the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, who took the chair.

The first address of the evening was made by Mr. A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pennsylvania, who presented a paper on "The Manufacturer's Need for Reciprocity." The paper is printed in full in this issue of the ANNALS.

Colonel Albert Clarke, Chairman of the United States Industrial Commission, delivered the second address of the evening, and, speaking from the standpoint of a protectionist, replied to some of the arguments advanced by Mr. Farquhar, and emphasized the necessity of exercising special care in the making of reciprocity arrangements in order that no injury should result to the welfare of American industries or American labor. Colonel Clarke called attention to the fact that the reciprocity treaty with France, negotiated by the Hon. John A. Kasson, had failed of ratification in the Senate, partly because many Senators felt that reciprocity treaties were of the nature of revenue bills, and had the effect of transferring to the Senate powers which the Constitution intended should be exercised only by Congress. Colonel Clarke stated: "Those who contend for reciprocity with some or all of the European nations bring forward two arguments, to wit: (1) That we must buy more from them if we would sell more to them; (2) that if we do not, they will combine in a tariff war against us." The speaker called attention to the fact that the value of Europe's sales to the United States was only \$18,000,000 less than they were ten years ago. The quantity of goods sold us is larger than it was in 1890. The point was also made that "during the last fiscal year our imports of manufactures from all Europe aggregated \$267,594,471, and our exports of manufactures to Europe were \$236,532,316. Thus it is seen that notwithstanding our tariff and our invasion of their markets, they still sell us thirty-one millions more of manufactures than they buy of us, and the present indications are that the balance in their favor will be larger this year."

Colonel Clarke thought that it would be possible to make reciprocity provisions on some articles with some sections of the world. He

said: "Apparently a much easier problem lies to the south of us. Last year the sixty millions of people in South America imported \$308,000,000 worth of goods, while we sold them only \$30,000,000, or 10 per cent, although we bought from them \$78,000,000, and thus incurred an adverse balance of trade of \$47,000,000." The speaker thought that with the establishment of direct lines of steamers, better banking facilities and other trade auxiliaries would follow, and that the establishment of reciprocity relations would be of advantage.

In closing his address Colonel Clarke referred to the fact that "the late President McKinley never failed to couple with his advice for expansive trade the caution that it should not be at the cost of American labor," and quoted with approval the following statement of Mr. George Gunton, of New York: "If we could increase our foreign trade 40 per cent by reducing all wages five cents a day, the loss to the nation would be nearly \$20,000,000 a year greater than the gain.'

The next speaker was Mr. Frank Leake, a member of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and chairman of the delegation which represented that organization at the National Convention on Reciprocity, held in Washington, D. C., November 25, 1901. Mr. Leake reviewed the work of the Washington convention, and argued that the work of that body was of greater importance than the press of the country seemed to think. The convention itself was evidence that the Republican party was really in favor of reciprocity. The convention was made up of conservative business men, and the resolutions reached by them were correspondingly conservative.

The discussion was brought to a close by Mr. Kasson, who stated that the advocacy of a policy of reciprocity in no wise meant the abandonment of the system of protection. He said that there was no doubt about Mr. McKinley's having been a protectionist, and that the provisions under which the reciprocity treaties, now being considered, had been negotiated are contained in the Dingley tariff act, which provided for a very high protection to American industries. The proposed reciprocity treaties were simply a movement connected with the execution of the highest tariff ever adopted in the United States. The purpose of the French treaty was simply to get into France on the same terms as other countries do. Mr. Kasson spoke strongly in favor of the establishment of a new Department of Commerce, one of the purposes of which should be the promotion of the foreign trade of our country. He claimed that we could not prosper without having a large market in Europe for our manufactures. We need to take especial care to secure a vent for our surplus products, and we should not let our selfishness gain control of our judgment.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMY.—PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.—FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 4 AND 5.

General Topic: Social Legislation and Social Activity.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM.

First session, Friday afternoon, 3 p. m., April 4. Topic: "The Protection of Children." Edgar Gardner Murphy, of Montgomery, Ala.: "Child Labor, with Special Reference to Industrial Conditions in the South."

Second session, Friday evening, 8 p. m., April 4. The Annual Address. Subject: "The Equality of Opportunity in the Use of Transportation Facilities." Hon. Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Third session, Saturday afternoon, April 5, 3 p. m. Topic: "The Protection of Workingmen." Hon. Robert W. De Forest, Tenement House Commissioner of Greater New York. Topic: "The Housing Problem."

Fourth session, Saturday evening, April 5, 8 p. m. Topic: "Industrial Arbitration: Its Possibilities and Limitations." Address: Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio; discussion: Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

The topic of the meeting of the Academy has been selected with a view to furnishing a forum of discussion for the consideration of the more important social movements of the present day. The effort for the improvement of social conditions has furnished the reason for the organization of a large number of societies, each working in its particular field, but all tending towards a common end. During recent years a number of special conferences and conventions have been held, but no effort has been made to bring together the leading thinkers and workers in the more important fields of social activity. The betterment of social conditions through the efforts of private associations has been seconded by legislation intended to afford greater protection to those elements of the population which must always be placed under the fostering care of the community. The advance which has been made in recent years in the care of defective classes is now being supplemented through legislation extending more adequate protection to children. The remarkable progress in the use of mechanical appliances has, in some cases, tended to increase the temptation to employ children of tender age. This movement has assumed large proportions in some of the southern states and has given rise to considerable agitation for more stringent legislation. Dr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, of Montgomery, Ala., has taken a leading part in this movement and will present the opening address on the subject of Child Labor at the

opening session, to be held Friday afternoon, April 4. The Committee on Meetings hopes to secure a number of southern and northern manufacturers and experts to take part in the discussion.

On Friday evening, April 4, Judge Knapp, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will deliver the annual address on "*The Equality of Opportunity in the Use of Transportation Facilities.*" To many investigators the transportation problem is fundamental in determining the development of industrial relations. Judge Knapp's large experience in dealing with these questions, together with his thorough and philosophic grasp of their relation to social welfare, assures an address worthy of the Annual Meeting.

The movement for the protection of the working classes is now being directed into two channels; first, to secure to the workingman a broader outlook upon the better things of life through the improvement of his physical surroundings; and secondly, to find some means by which the differences between employer and employed may be amicably settled. The session of Saturday afternoon, April 5, will be devoted to a discussion of the tenement house problem. The opening address will be made by Hon. Robert W. De Forest, recently appointed Tenement Commissioner of Greater New York by Mayor Low. Mr. De Forest was chairman of the Tenement House Commission, which made an exhaustive inquiry into the question, and has spared neither time nor energy to make himself master of the problem in its various phases. Those who are to take part in the discussion will be announced in the final program.

The session of Saturday evening, April 5, will afford to the members of the Academy an opportunity to hear the best thought on a subject which is now absorbing public attention. The recent formation of an Industrial Arbitration Commission by the National Civic Federation, together with the events which led to the settlement of the coal and iron strikes, gives to the question of industrial arbitration a position of immediate practical importance. In securing Senator Hanna, of Ohio, for the opening address, and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to open the discussion, we are assured of a valuable contribution to the subject.